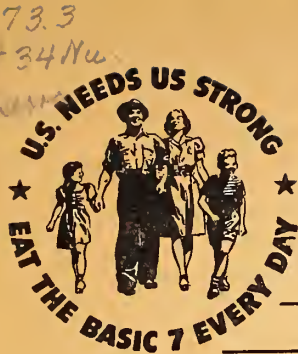


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NUTRITION

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

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VICTORY GARDEN, U. S. CROP CORPS, AND HOME FOOD PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

The War Food Administration is actively sponsoring these three programs in the interest of a well-rounded food supply for all families in 1945. Fact sheets on each program have been sent to State representatives of various agencies and groups, including the State nutrition committees. One of these, the fact sheet on Home Food Preservation, is enclosed. We had hoped to send it with the February News Letter.

A kit of material on Victory Gardens will be sent to the chairmen of Victory Garden Committees and representatives of various cooperating agencies. This kit will also go to the executive secretaries of nutrition committees with the idea that many committees will wish to tie in with the program, and feature the importance of "Planting with a plan" for covering as large a proportion of the family's food needs as possible. Local leadership for this program is carried by the Victory Garden Committees, usually organized under the Defense Councils.

* * * * *

Following are a few of the ways nutrition committees have cooperated in previous years with Victory Garden Committees: Prepared broadcasts and press releases on food values and appetizing qualities of garden-fresh products; featured the importance of planting a vitamin- and mineral-rich variety of garden product over a long growing season; assisted in the preparation of posters and exhibits; staffed information booths where both gardening and nutrition material was made available, in bulletins and verbally; prepared lists of easy-to-grow vegetables, indicating the vitamins they provide; encouraged home, community, and school gardens for improving family diets and school-lunch menus.

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A kit of material on Home Food Preservation is being prepared for distribu-

tion about March 15. Because of the widespread active interest of nutrition committees in this program, these kits will be sent to State, county, and local chairmen, and to executive secretaries. We hope to have outstanding examples of nutrition-committee activity on this program to report in the April News Letter.

THE FACTS ABOUT RATIONING

The sudden return of a number of foods to the ration list, the increase in point value of others, and the outlook for the 1945 civilian quota of canned foods, sugar, butter, and meat have apparently caused unwarranted alarm on the part of many families. It is, therefore, important that the facts be relayed to the public through every possible channel. Following are some of the high lights:

In spite of increased production, processing, and distribution, this year's supply of canned fruits, canned vegetables, and canned juices for civilians is less than that of any year during the war. With military requirements increasing more rapidly than the overall supply, stocks of canned vegetables would have been reduced to dangerously low levels before the 1945 pack became available. Hence, the quick return to rationing.

Civilians will have to get along with less sugar in 1945 than in 1944. The civilian allocation covers home use for food preparation and canning, and also civilian industrial use. Government requirements will be higher and production cannot be increased to affect the 1945 supply. Shortage of manpower at ports and refineries is one of the reasons. A tighter rationing program is necessary to insure to every American family a fair share of the civilian quota.

Civilian supply of butter will be somewhat lower this year than last. Government needs for milk products and butter are expected to continue high and the civilian demand for fluid milk continues to be heavy. The point value of butter was raised to reduce the rate of civilian consumption.

To correct the uneven distribution of meat and give consumers a chance to get their share of the limited 1945 civilian supply, the proportion of meat on the ration list was increased from 37 percent to 85 percent. Over a period of several months it is hoped that supplies will become more equitably distributed throughout the country and more evenly divided among all purchasers at retail counters.

It is extremely important that educational programs continue to explain the value of rationing as an essential means of assuring every American family of a fair share of those foods not available in amounts to meet the civilian demand. As long as buying pressures exist because of short supply and increased purchasing power, point rationing is the only safeguard to equitable sharing of the existing supply.

The present rate of validating red points indicates a need for helping homemakers to budget these points wisely. Without such help many families may overspend on those cuts of meat and kinds of fat that require a large number of points, and so come out short of the amount of fats and protein foods necessary for good nutrition. Educational material prepared at the State and local level could well include market lists and meal plans for families of different size and composition, indicating various satisfactory ways of spreading out red points throughout the period in which they are valid. Items of high and low red-point value as well as protein foods that require no points should be included in such meal planning and marketing guides. This suggestion is made because the need for such material has been called to our attention.

ONE TECHNIQUE FOR MEASURING PROGRESS

At a meeting in December of the Nutrition Planning Committee and field workers of the Federal agencies represented on the committee, a summary of progress on the National Nutrition Program was presented. The general topic was "What Progress Has Been Made Along the Lines Recommended by the National Nutrition Conference?" This general topic was handled in five summaries. The first summary dealt with Progress in Scientific Basis for a National Nutrition Program, as suggested by recommendations A, B, and C of the 1941 conference. The second, recommendation D, reported Progress in Education of Professional Personnel. The third, Progress in Popular Education, was based on recommendations

E and F; the fourth, Economic Developments, recommendations G, H, and I; and the fifth, Progress in Production and Utilization of Food, recommendations J, K, and L.

The conference members found this a very revealing method of checking accomplishments made during the 3½ years since the recommendations were made. If any nutrition committee wishes to set up a program around this idea, measuring progress within the State, the recommendations will be found on pages 230-233 of the publication "Proceedings of the National Nutrition Conference, May 26, 27, and 28, 1941." Doubtless many committee members have a copy of these proceedings, which are also on file in many libraries. No more copies are available.

NUTRITION ITEMS

The prospect for more milk solids for civilian commercial use this year indicates that bakers may now be able to return to larger use of milk in their bread. In pre-war times bakers were the largest users of dried skim milk (now correctly known as nonfat dry milk solids).

Due to increased milk production and some decrease in Government requirements the last half of 1944, the War Food Administration removed its restriction that bakers could include only 4 parts of milk solids in 100 parts of flour in making bread. This restriction had been in effect since early 1943 when large Government demands for milk decreased the supply available for all civilian uses.

Milk solids improve the appearance, texture, keeping quality, nutritive value, and palatability of bread in proportion to the amount added. For all of these reasons, many bakers will welcome the opportunity to use milk more abundantly just as soon as the supply and other conditions permit. And consumers will appreciate having bakers' bread improved in nutritive value by an increased quantity of milk as well as by the standard set for vitamin- and mineral-enriched bread.

* * * * *

The Journal of the American Dietetic Association, December 1944, reports a study (by Leverton, McMillan, and Peters) of "blood regeneration in 17 healthy college women students who served as blood donors and subjects on a controlled dietary regimen. Following the first donation they received a diet

that furnished approximately 75 gm. of protein daily; and following the second donation 16 weeks later, a diet that furnished 50 gm. of protein daily. Regeneration, especially of hemoglobin, was significantly better on the higher protein intake. . . . The need for the woman donor to select a diet that will furnish at least 75 gm. protein daily is stressed. . . . The daily protein intake of women, however, is usually far less than 75 gm."

In supplementary studies, now in progress, several different experimental diets are being used; one of them includes 100 gm. of protein daily for blood donors, with and without additional iron from medicinal sources. The article states: "Without waiting for further quantitative information, however, results herein reported justify not only suggesting but urging the woman who is a blood donor, or who has hypochromic anemia and needs to build hemoglobin, to include in her diet additional quantities of meat and milk or other foods rich in animal protein and iron."

STATE PROGRESS ON ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS

A summary of ways in which State enrichment legislation has been furthered seems in order because of requests that have come in for such information.

For a number of months reports of many State nutrition committees have included statements of committee sponsorship, leadership, or both, on white flour- and bread-enrichment programs. This nutrition committee activity (which began in some of the Southern States in 1941 and 1942, and has resulted in the enactment of legislation in six States in the South) is now receiving committee attention in about half of the States.

In the South several States have worked for or are working on programs for enriching degerminated corn meal and grits, and fortifying margarine with vitamin A, as well as the bread- and flour-enrichment program. In the Midwest one State is promoting better understanding and improved legislation covering the manufacture, sale, and enrichment of oleomargarine, while at the same time working toward State legislation for flour and bread enrichment.

It is interesting to note the variety of patterns that State nutrition committee work on this problem has taken. In some cases a legislative subcommittee of the nutrition committee has worked directly with members of the State legislature regarding procedure for introducing an enrichment bill. One

report mentions the help the Governor gave the committee. Another method has been to start with the State secretary of agriculture who in turn has worked as chairman of a committee including millers and bakers.

One State committee made its start by conducting a survey in a number of counties to determine what proportion of the flour sold for home baking was enriched; plans for securing State legislation will be built around the need revealed by the survey. Another committee first obtained the cooperation of several associations with State-wide coverage. (See detailed report of Georgia's activities which follows.)

A still different pattern is represented by the work of a subcommittee on education of a State nutrition committee which made contact first with the League of Women Voters. In some States, the nutrition committee is cooperating with an agency that is taking active leadership on enrichment legislation; examples are in one case the Farm Bureau Federation, and in another, the State Board of Health.

In Hawaii the Nutrition Committee suggested that the Legislative Committee consider a bill for the enrichment of flour to be introduced at the next legislative session. The President of the Board of Health plans to ask the Governor to introduce the bill under the sponsorship of the Board of Health. The Nutrition Committee has contacted service club officials, asking for cooperation on the enactment of such a law for the Territory. A recommendation on enriched flour is included in the Post-war Nutrition Plan of the Chamber of Commerce.

In all States where there is some "enrichment activity," there is a coordination of effort of the agencies and groups represented on the nutrition committee, and the county and local committees are kept informed so that they may lend their support.

Educational programs for the public on the nutritional importance of enriched white flour and bread are going on simultaneously with efforts toward legislation. The forms these educational programs are taking and the media through which the public is reached are as varied as the patterns of sponsorship and leadership just briefed. Articles in a variety of kinds and publications including newspapers, talks before audiences having different coverage, broadcasts, exhibits, letters to all home economists and to many influential groups and organizations, and in some

cases the preparation of popular literature, are some of the means used to arouse informed interest.

In December, statements from Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Kentucky were sent to State nutrition committee chairmen. The following statements prepared for this News Letter by several nutrition committees in the South may be not only suggestive but helpful in specific ways to committees still working on enrichment programs:

GEORGIA—The Georgia State Nutrition Committee has been active in sponsoring and promoting activities in relation to proposed enrichment legislation. Experiences gained 2 years ago indicated that (1) the State committee needed to make some preliminary contacts; (2) the sponsorship of other State organizations would be helpful. Two legislative committees were appointed. The first one was to get necessary legal and technical advice and to be responsible for the drafting of the proposed bill. A second committee was to be familiar with all phases of enrichment and related information, and to be prepared for possible hearings before State legislative committees.

Other agencies whose cooperation has been obtained are: Georgia Volunteer War Services Council, Georgia Home Economics Association, Georgia and Atlanta Dietetic Associations, and Georgia Medical Association. The Law School, University of Georgia, and the legal department of the State Department of Agriculture have drafted the bill. Use has been made of the Model Bill, and of the laws now in operation in other States.

The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on January 22, 1945, by the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, and it was referred to his committee for consideration. All indications are favorable at the present time, and the chairman hopes for speedy action on the bill.

Educational facts regarding the purpose, need, and value of enrichment legislation (prepared by members of Scientific Advisers to State Nutrition Committee) have been distributed to the following:

1. County nutrition committee chairmen;
2. Members of Georgia Volunteer War Services Council;
3. 500 prominent citizens who were invited by the Governor to a citizens' conference;
4. Members of Georgia Home Economics Association;

5. All members of State Nutrition Committee.

Through two channels of above distribution it was requested that an influential home economist, or other qualified person, talk in person with the members of the House of Representatives or State Senate from their county or district.

Prior to the introduction of the bill, conferences were held with the Legislative Committee of the State Nutrition Committee and with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Executive Secretary to the Governor, the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of House of Representatives, the Chairman of Health and Sanitation Committee of the Senate, and the Vice President of General Mills, Inc., southeastern area.

Jointly, at the request of the Georgia Home Economics Association and the State Nutrition Committee, editorials have appeared in each of the two newspapers having State-wide circulation, and as features on the food page.

A radio program on the value of enrichment was given on January 26, 1945. As the Executive Secretary has opportunity through personal contact with county nutrition committees, the meaning of enrichment is explained, and the nutritional advantages are discussed. Two charts (prepared by Clemson College and obtained from them) have been found helpful in presenting these facts.

The purpose of this educational approach is to reach leaders, and through them to reach a big consumer public with facts about the value of enrichment. The Food Use Subcommittee of the State Nutrition Committee expects to prepare more educational material after the bill is satisfactorily enacted.

ALABAMA—The Alabama State Nutrition Council sponsored the legislation for the enrichment of white flour and bread, which became effective October 1, 1943. The Council also sponsored the bill for enrichment of degerminated corn meal and grits. The State Department of Agriculture and Industries has the authority to enforce this law after February 1, 1945.

The State Nutrition Council has a subcommittee on enrichment which will meet with the State Board of Agriculture from time to time.

The County nutrition councils have been asked to write letters to the State Department of Agriculture and Industries, stating their interest in enforcement of the corn meal and grits enrichment law as soon as possible. In addi-

tion, county councils have stressed this enrichment law during January and February in their programs.

MISSISSIPPI—The State Nutrition Committee named enrichment of white flour, corn meal, and oleomargarine as a goal. The State Chairman and county committees kept the matter before the public through newspaper articles, radio broadcasts, and circular letters to all home economists, agricultural workers, and other educational workers. The need for enrichment was stressed in all nutrition courses.

The Home Demonstration Council, Federation of Women's Clubs, and State Home Economics Association were very active in publicizing this program. The State Coordinating Council of Women's Clubs (made up of representatives from all women's civic groups) placed enrichment legislation on their lists. Local groups were asked to make contact with legislators at home and inform them of the purpose of the enrichment bill. The State Board of Health was asked by the State Nutrition Committee to sponsor the program, and to administer the bill if passed.

The bill was written by a subcommittee of the State Nutrition Committee, with the assistance of personnel in the office of the Attorney General. The legislative committee of the Coordinating Council of Women's Clubs and of the State Home Economics Association cooperating, secured sponsorship for the bill in both Houses of the Legislature. County nutrition chairmen informed county leaders who kept in touch with legislators.

The Chairman of the State Nutrition Committee with other home economists met with the joint Health Committee of the Legislature and discussed this bill in detail. The bill for fortifying oleomargarine with vitamin A, and enriching white flour and bread and degerminated corn meal and grits passed with practically no opposition. Active sponsorship of the State Board of Health had great weight with the Legislature. The fact that the only two women members of the House of Representatives (both new) assumed responsibility for introducing the bill was very helpful. The choice of a senator to introduce the bill was also carefully made. This bill became effective February 1, 1945.

SOUTH CAROLINA—In May 1941, the South Carolina Nutrition Committee met in Columbia, and Dr. E. J. Lease, associate chemist at Clemson College, advocated

the enactment of legislation requiring the enrichment of flour and bread and the fortification of oleomargarine with vitamin A. Work was immediately outlined for an educational program preparing for this legislation, and when the legislature convened early in 1942, the many public benefit organizations and clubs of the State joined in requesting that the enrichment legislation be enacted. The legislature recognized the importance of the proposal from Clemson College and the State Nutrition Committee, and enacted the first enrichment laws in the summer of 1942.

The laws have been very successful in bringing about improvement in the nutritional quality of these staple foods. The industries concerned have been very cooperative, since the legislation placed them all on the same competitive basis insofar as enrichment was concerned. However, the South Carolina Nutrition Committee recognized that the enrichment of flour and bread would be of less value to the people of the State who consume larger quantities of corn meal and grits than of flour. For this reason the General Assembly was requested to enact a similar measure which would require the enrichment of all degerminated corn meal and grits sold in the State. After careful consideration the measure was enacted March 1943, and was scheduled to become effective July 1, 1943. Due to an acute white corn shortage which resulted in the absence of pearl grits from the market, the law was suspended until February 1, 1945, to avoid unfair reflection upon this act. To enable the corn mills to complete the installation of necessary enrichment equipment a further 60-day suspension has been requested advancing the effective date to April 1, 1945. The South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Columbia, S. C., was given the responsibility of administering the law and the authority to issue rules and regulations to enforce it.

The State Nutrition Committee is also sponsoring the whole corn meal enrichment program which is conducted by the Nutrition Department, South Carolina Experiment Station, and Extension Service. It is receiving the endorsement of all familiar with it. This program is contacting and aiding the local corn miller in enriching his home-produced corn products. At this time over 75 mills are enriching their total output and it is expected that this number will increase rapidly. The goal of this project is to aid every miller in South Carolina to improve his food product.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

NEVADA—The Washoe County Nutrition Committee cooperated with the local library and the University of Nevada nutrition class in developing an attractive exhibit around the "Basic 7" theme. Class members in turn took charge of the exhibit at the library, and personally distributed food guides and other simple food pamphlets.

Sets of Disney posters purchased by the Nevada State Nutrition Committee are being used in schools, libraries, and book shops.

CONNECTICUT—The Hartford Nutrition Committee of the Council of Social Agencies and War Council in January conducted a 2-week Better-Breakfast Campaign with "Take Time for a Better Breakfast" as its slogan. Agencies cooperating in the campaign were the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Education, Connecticut Dairy and Food Council, Farm Bureau, Hartford Tuberculosis and Public Health Society, public libraries, and the American Red Cross. The press gave daily coverage, including eight pictures and editorials. Radio stations were cooperative with their feature programs, and liberal spot announcements; commercial programs gave six feature interviews, spot announcements and other nutrition information. Paid advertising used the mat of the slogan which was designed by a newspaperman. City buses carried "Bus Briefs" in their schedule boxes which gave the essentials of a Better Breakfast and suggested menus for a week. Restaurants were provided with menu signs, posters, table tents, menus, and suggestions for cooperation in the program. Thirty-five restaurants cooperated by offering a Better Breakfast at special prices. Exhibits, posters, leaflets, information booths, talks, and demonstrations represented the activities of various agencies. The interest of the Superintendent of Schools made possible the participation of elementary schools as well as junior and senior high schools.

INDIANA—The Vanderburg County 30-minute broadcasts on the food outlook here and abroad and on other foreign and domestic food subjects are proving very popular. The Chairman of the Vanderburg County Nutrition Committee has interviewed women from Poland, Australia, Russia, England, and other countries, and a young man from Panama City, on their native foods. These programs are sponsored by the Office of Civilian Defense and the American Red Cross.

OKLAHOMA—The County Health Departments, in cooperation with the County Nutrition Committees in Carter and Creek counties, held Oklahoma's first nutrition clinic patterned after the State clinics. A special feature was an illustrated lecture on soil conservation and its relation to nutrition. The State Nutrition Committee suggests in its January news letter, "Sooner Selections," that county committees seeking ideas for a program might be interested in presenting this illustrated lecture, available through the State Extension Service.

NORTH DAKOTA—The Dunn County Nutrition Committee holds its meetings quarterly in conjunction with the Health Committee. This committee made plans to show nutrition films to all school children in the town schools. Committee members will assist the county nurse at school health examinations by distributing nutrition materials and discussing with mothers the importance of good nutrition and having the "Basic 7" foods in each day's diet.

IOWA—The State Nutrition Council reports that 61 percent of Iowa's people start the day with an adequate breakfast, according to a recent poll conducted by a State-wide newspaper. The goal now is to get the other 39 percent interested in eating better breakfasts.

Of the representative cross-section polled, only 5 percent said they never eat breakfast. Each person interviewed was asked to designate which of five sample menus came closest to his or her typical breakfast. Two of these menus were considered inadequate as a steady diet. Results showed that more men than women in Iowa eat an adequate breakfast, and that adequate morning meals are far more frequent among farm people than town or city people.

NEW YORK CITY—The Committee on Evaluation of Printed Materials of the New York City Food and Nutrition Program has issued a new catalog of "Selected Food and Nutrition Publications." This attractively bound booklet lists books, pamphlets, news bulletins and digests, bibliographies, and sources of materials for professional workers and for the lay public. A copy may be obtained from the Nutrition Center, 45 Lafayette Street, New York 13, N. Y., for 25 cents in coin or stamps.

The weekly nutrition exhibits in the Park Avenue Market last spring proved so successful that they have been resumed. The exhibit booth, open certain hours

each week, features the best food buys in the market at the time. A nutritionist is on hand to answer questions, and, whenever possible, a Spanish-speaking person is present to translate for her. With seven agencies participating, it is felt that this is an excellent example of community cooperation.

NEBRASKA—The State Nutrition Committee's December newsletter for county committees suggests 10 possible helps for establishing a good, working nutrition program. The gist of these suggestions follows:

1. Don't be afraid of small beginnings.
2. Be businesslike. Be sure members are representative of the community.
3. Be sure plans meet local needs and can be accomplished.
4. Hold everyone responsible for something to do.
5. Keep the members of your committee informed.
6. Keep the public informed of what the committee is and what it is doing.
7. Ask outside individuals and groups to help with specific jobs.
8. Remember that the nutrition committee is the steering group for the total nutrition program.
9. Build toward a permanent nutrition program.
10. Keep working even though results are hard to measure.

OHIO—A Program Planning Guide has been developed at the request of consultants of the Ohio Nutrition Committee. The materials have been made up in worksheet form, to be used by each consultant and the county committee for which she particularly works in planning the nutrition program. The form has space for thorough appraisal of committee membership and community needs, and suggests procedures, activities, and methods of reaching people.

WEST VIRGINIA—The State Nutrition Committee reports that about 1,200 school children from 3 counties, chosen as typical of the entire State, have been interviewed and examined to determine the food groups most often lacking in the diets of West Virginia children. Records and tests included the child's previous 24-hour diet, a check on hemoglobin, dental examination, height, and weight. Colored pictures were taken of signs of apparent malnutrition in children, such as spongy gums. The pictures

were presented at the nutrition demonstration held in Fairmont, Marion County. This demonstration was sponsored jointly by the county and State nutrition committees. County and State Department of Education, Department of Health, and Extension Service representatives cooperated in making the examinations.

MISSOURI—Lewis, Gasconade, and Montgomery Counties have been selected by the State Nutrition Committee as "guinea pig" counties where nutrition activities are tried out before they are advocated throughout the State. In Lewis County special work was done on school lunch programs, with representatives from eight school districts serving as sub-chairmen of the county nutrition committee. Gasconade has developed plans to start the second committee in the county so that both parts of the county may do more active nutrition work. The Chairman of the Montgomery County Committee has appointed a Nutrition Board of eight home economists to make the detailed county work plan. This plan will be presented to the larger nutrition committee which consists of representatives of all agencies and organizations.

KANSAS—The State Nutrition Committee reports that the State Board of Health is sponsoring conferences for a "State-wide Study of Health Problems in Kansas." Nutrition is one of the aspects being given careful consideration in these conferences and many of the members of the Kansas Nutrition Committee are participating. One objective is to interest elementary school officials in including some nutrition in their teaching programs in order that good nutrition habits may become automatic before the child leaves elementary school.

PUERTO RICO—During 1944 the Puerto Rico Nutrition Committee worked on several special projects through subcommittees. The Education Subcommittee sponsored conferences for elementary teachers and for all home economics teachers on the island, emphasizing nutrition. This subcommittee also assisted technicians from the Department of Education in the preparation of material to be used in classes on personal and community problems, and prepared bibliographical material which may be used in the development of nutrition classes.

Another subcommittee prepared a pamphlet and a radio broadcast on preventing food waste. It is now studying the

laws in force on the island which affect food production and distribution. The first study of conditions is being made on the milk situation, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service and the Insular Department of Health. Suggestions for improvements will be developed. A report on market conditions is being prepared by the member representing the Experiment Station.

The Subcommittee on Food Value Tables prepared a table on the vitamin content of foods commonly used in Puerto Rico, using the latest analyses available from the work being done at the School of Tropical Medicine.

Information on the facilities provided by different agencies for the promotion of vegetable gardens was pooled by the Subcommittee on Vegetable Gardens. This group also obtained several thousand dollars' worth of vegetable seeds which will be distributed free. Local committees were informed about the details of the gardening campaign.

The Radio Subcommittee, which broadcasts monthly programs, plans to rework some of the former programs into recordings that can be used by the local committees in their activities.

A poster contest, ending in January, provided posters in Spanish that took the nutrition situation in Puerto Rico into consideration. Generous prizes were contributed by civic organizations; radio and press cooperated with announcements. Contestants were provided with a pamphlet containing the rules of the contest and nutrition information, for reference when making the posters. Posters will be exhibited in different towns and many of them will be reprinted to fill Puerto Rico's lack of good nutrition posters in Spanish.

IDAHO—The State Nutrition Committee used the stamped double postal card device to make it easy for county chairmen to report briefly on September activities. Twenty-two cards were returned and three detailed written reports were received concerning the methods used to extend interest in nutrition in the State.

NEW MATERIAL (Sample Enclosed)

"Brief Summary of Standards, Definitions, and Other Provisions for Improving Food Quality"—A 4-page processed folder of the War Food Administration. Concise coverage is made of the facts needed by nutrition committees and other groups or agencies interested in furthering the improvement of the quality of certain processed foods by enrichment or fortification. If additional copies are needed they should be ordered from the Nutrition Programs Branch, Office of Marketing Services, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

NEW MATERIAL (Sample not enclosed)

"Before And After"—Mimeographed 10-page publication of the War Food Administration. A cleverly developed, one-act play about the School Lunch Program, which dramatizes the midday meal in four localities before and after a school lunch program was introduced. The family names, the States, and seasons of the year can be changed to suit the locality in which the play is given. Especially suitable for presentation in school auditoriums or classrooms. Requires no stage, and few properties. Children, or a combination of children and adults, may take the parts. Single copies of the play, available through the Regional Offices of the War Food Administration.

Sincerely yours,

M L Wilson

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